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## HAWAII TERRITORY'S FIRST ELECTION SINCE ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES

### Liveliest of Campaigns Followed by the Most Peaceful and Quiet Election.

#### Parker Has a Small Margin Over Wilcox— Republicans Will Probably Win Solid Senatorial Ticket and Six Repre- sentatives—Independents Sweep the Fifth District.

A more beautiful day than yesterday could scarcely be imagined. It was a rare day in November and an ideal election day. The peacefulness of the elements seemed to pervade humanity, too, for it proved a most quiet and orderly day. It appeared to be a very Sabbath-like day. The saloons were all closed and remained closed until 6 o'clock this morning. With one accord merchants, wholesale and retail alike, closed their places of business and gave their employees a holiday.

It was a most creditable inauguration on these islands of "a government of the people, for the people, by the people." The first election under the American system would have made proud the people of the most conservative of New England villages, and it augurs well for the future. The police were all held in reserve at the central station, but no arrest was made all day or night. The people seemed to have worn themselves out in campaign work and yesterday devoted themselves solely to getting out the vote and later to wait a few hours for the reports and then took themselves off to their homes, a peaceful, happy and in the main contented people.

There were scarcely any incidents worth noting. In some precincts the lines were long, in several of them men having to stand in line several hours, but the voters took it all good naturedly and indulged in chaffing and mild electioneering work. The vote was a large one and as far as known only one man who wanted to vote failed to do so. This was in the Second precinct of the Fourth district. Even he would have had plenty of time to have voted had he reached the polling place before 5 o'clock, which he did not do.

All three of the parties had workers at the polls and many speeches were made to the electors at the polling places. This and some other incidents showed that the 200-foot limit from polling places ought to be adopted in Hawaii. In the States no worker other than the voter when about to cast his ballot may enter within an area of 200 feet of the polls. This is a wise provision. It prevents the crowding about the polls, renders the voter entirely free and untrammelled and prevents "packing" of the lines, which was indulged in to a considerable extent yesterday, notably in the Fourth district.

The voters' shelves were in many cases unplanned and much complaint was made on this score. Many of the booths were dark, too, and the necessity for portable lamps, as they are used in the States, was demonstrated. Indeed, there is an absolute necessity for the adoption of many of the excellent features of the modifications of the Australian ballot law as it exists in New York, Ohio, Illinois, California and other states. This is especially true of the form and style of the ballot.

The length of time required to mark tickets varied somewhat. The average was about four minutes. A prominent government official who of course voted the straight ticket, said it only took him thirty seconds, while an old gentleman in the next booth took five minutes to arrange his spectacles, a minute or two to get the ring of sight and four or five minutes to finish the job. Some were fast; others were slow. The general average was about that of all places where the Australian system is in use which was about the time stated.

Governor Dole visited the various polling places in the city during the day. His tour was without much incident. Other government officials made some visits. All of them voted early and during the morning hours made the rounds, retiring to their homes for the afternoon.

Many democrats gave up the battle by 1 o'clock, recognizing that Prince David was not in the running on this island and that the fight was between Parker and Wilcox. They were inclined, however, to give too much weight to the hard work done by the republicans everywhere, and to the brutal campaign that was conducted under the personal direction and inspiration of Sam Parker. As the returns show, the fight was really between Wilcox and Parker, and a mighty close race it is. The final result will have to be settled by the other islands. Hawaii will probably decide the election, and Mr. Parker feels certain of that by a large plurality.

Samuel Parker was at the republican headquarters during the night figuring on the returns. At midnight he was asked by a Republican reporter for a forecast of the result based upon the figures at hand. He said:

"I do not want to give figures, but I am confident that I will be elected. I did not expect to carry Oahu, but at the present hour I am a little over 200 votes ahead of Wilcox. It is not safe to make an estimate on figures and I will not do it. David gave out an estimate

that he would carry this island, but he is now 1,400 votes behind. I do not intend to make any such prediction and afterwards have to alter it.

"I expect to carry the island of Hawaii, which is my home. I think David will run ahead of Wilcox in Maui and I will be even with him if indeed I am not ahead. Conceding Kauai to David and claiming Maui myself, I think it is safe to predict my election."

At the various political headquarters in front of the newspaper offices, the Orpheum theater and wherever bulletins were displayed large crowds gathered during last evening, but the reports came slowly and were generally unsatisfactory because of their incompleteness.

The returns by precincts as they were received at the republican headquarters were thrown by means of a stereopticon upon a canvas for the benefit of crowds in the street. Clifford Rhodes manipulated the plates.

Messrs. E. R. Hendry, J. D. Avery and W. R. Taylor furnished every facility for the newspapers to secure the returns as quickly as possible.

Wray Taylor, the registrar of voters, did the same at his office in the capitol and High Sheriff Brown, who received the official returns, did the same service to the press at his office on Merchant street.

## PARKER'S SMALL MARGIN ON ISLAND OF MAUI

### REPUBLICANS CLAIM SOLID SENATE AND SIX REPRESENTATIVES—INDEPENDENTS SWEEP THE FIFTH DEMOCRATS NOT IN IT.

At 2:30 o'clock the returns from all but six precincts are in and these give the following result on the senatorial ticket:

|        |     |
|--------|-----|
| Parker | 822 |
| Wilcox | 925 |

The precincts missing are the Second, Fourth and Fifth of the Fourth and the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth of the Fifth district.

The first three will swell Parker's plurality and the last three that of Wilcox. For these the Republican has unofficial returns, which, it is believed, will not vary much from the official returns, and these, added to the official ones, make the result look as follows:

|        |       |
|--------|-------|
| Parker | 2,170 |
| Wilcox | 1,975 |

This would give Parker a lead of 195 on Oahu.

It is pretty safe to accept these figures as quite reliable. The official figures will not vary them much either way.

#### Senatorial Vote.

The vote on the senatorial ballot is complete, with the exception of the same six precincts. The official returns are as follows as between the republicans and independents:

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Achi          | 857 |
| Brown         | 908 |
| Carter, G. R. | 832 |
| Crabbe        | 894 |
| Pahia         | 775 |
| Waterhouse    | 709 |
| Boyd          | 790 |
| Kalaupokalani | 946 |
| Kanaha        | 874 |
| Kaula         | 841 |
| Pua           | 884 |
| Rowe          | 740 |

The democrats are not in it anywhere and their vote is not needful to an understanding of the outcome. It will be valuable only for purposes of analysis and comparison.

The republicans are claiming a straight senatorial delegation from this island, in which they seem to be justified, though Pahia and Waterhouse will have a close shave.

The republicans probably have the full delegation to the house from the Fourth district and the independents will have a solid delegation from the Fifth district. The democrats do not elect a man on the island.

S. K. Pua and Kalaupokalani are leading the independent senatorial ticket. They are well ahead of their ticket. The independents seemed to have concentrated their strength on the Fifth district and they did right well in that district.

The democrats claim that large numbers of their men deserted in the last few days, going to the independents to prevent the election of Parker and a legislative ticket. It looks as though, if Parker is elected, he would owe it to the candidacy of Prince David.

The count was very slow and this made some of the returns very late. In one precinct it is said that it took an hour to count fifty-six votes, which was, of course, inexcusable.

## PROGRESS OF NAVIES OF WORLD POWERS

### Increase Shown by the Budgets of the Nations.

#### ENGLAND CONTINUES IN THE LEAD

#### GERMANY PROPOSES TO IN- CREASE HER PRO- GRAM.

#### Even Without That She Will Have a Most Powerful Fleet in the Course of a Few Years.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—"Notes on Naval Progress" for 1900, just published under the direction of Captain C. D. Sigbee, chief intelligence officer of the navy, embrace the usual comprehensive range of subjects concerning the navies of the world. Of the six topics treated, nearly all are technical. Lieutenant C. C. Marsh writes of ships and torpedo boats, Lieutenant Commander R. T. Mulligan of gunnery, ordnance and armor; Lieutenant L. R. de Steiner of engineering and electricity, and Lieutenant W. L. Howard presents some tables of comparison of the principal naval powers.

The principal article is by Lieutenant Howard. It is entitled "Increase in Naval Strength as Shown by Naval Budgets," and deals minutely with the preparations made by the several naval powers to augment their fleets. In his introduction Lieutenant Howard says:

"England, as usual, leads with the largest sum for the support and increase of her navy. But large as is this total, it is generally felt that the admiralty program is inadequate, and the press of that country is actively urging a further increase."

The British program proposes to lay down this year the following vessels: Two battle ships, 6 first-class armored cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 2 sloops, 2 gunboats and 2 torpedo boats. With these the number of vessels under construction in 1900 are 17 battle ships, 20 armored cruisers, 1 first-class protected cruiser, 2 second-class protected cruisers, 1 third-class cruiser, 8 sloops, 4 torpedo boats, 21 destroyers and 1 royal yacht. There has never been so many vessels under construction as at the present time. In 1899 England added 19 vessels to her fleet, aggregating 122,322 tons, and in 1898 20 ships, with a total tonnage of 140,988. The budget for this year provides for an increase of 4,240 in the personnel, bringing the total strength up to 114,880 officers and men.

In addition to the French ship building program of 1896, which covered a period extending to 1907 and provided for the construction of 220 vessels, the French minister of marine now proposes the construction of a number of vessels of various kinds necessary to make the fleet a homogeneous force. The program proposes laying down the following vessels, beginning this year: Six battle ships, 5 armored cruisers, 28 destroyers, 112 torpedo boats and 26 submarines or torpedo boats. This will give the French fleet, after the execution of the program, 28 battleships, 24 armored cruisers, 52 destroyers, 263 torpedo boats and 38 submarine boats. The total cost of the old and additional programs will be 712,208,000 francs.

Considerable space is devoted to the increase in the German navy on account of Germany's decision to become a great naval power. In addition to the program of increase provided for in 1898 it is now proposed to make a further increase. There is considerable opposition to the bill to carry into effect the new proposals, but Lieutenant Howard points out that even if the proposed program should be closely adhered to Germany's fleet would appear in the following years thus:

In 1908—Twenty-nine battle ships, 20 large cruisers, 29 small cruisers, 12 divisions of torpedo boats.

In 1909—Twenty-nine battle ships, 20 large cruisers, 51 small cruisers, 16 divisions of torpedo boats.

In 1910—Thirty-eight battle ships, 20 large cruisers, 45 small cruisers, 16 divisions of torpedo boats.

Italy's naval budget for 1900-1901 amounts to 122,174,671 lire. An annual extraordinary expense of 10,000,000 lire has been authorized for ship building for the period ending 1903. Italy has on the stocks or in more or less advanced state of construction the following ships: Four first-class battle ships, 3 armored cruisers, 3 small cruisers, 10 torpedo boats and 3 first-class torpedo boats. To these must be added 2 first-class battle ships of Admiral Betti's naval program.

All the 117 war ships provided by the Japanese naval program of 1895 have been completed or are in process of construction, and Lieutenant Howard says it is probable that a new program will shortly be decided. The budget for 1900 amounts to 46,940,193 yen, and there is a special fund for the maintenance of vessels authorized by the Diet of 1898-99.

Russia has followed the example of the European powers in formulating a program of new construction. In 1898 a sum of 90,000,000 roubles was set apart for the completion in six years, ready for sea, of 10 armored cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers and 20 destroyers. This program was in addition to the annual program outlined by the naval estimates. Later the number of vessels to be built was changed to 8 battle ships, 8 large cruisers and 20 destroyers. In con-

cluding his review of Russian naval progress, Lieutenant Howard says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the progress made with existing programs has not been as rapid as was expected, and that her naval budget has steadily increased from \$29,000,000 in 1897 to \$45,000,000 in 1900, it is currently reported that the Russian government has in preparation and will shortly announce a new and extensive program for the increase of her fleet."

By a royal decree of May 28, 1900, Spain has provided for getting rid of the useless war ships, and with the proceeds of their sale 2 ships of about 2,000 tons each, to be used for training officers and men, are to be constructed. The credits allowed under the budget for this year are to be employed "toward completing and increasing the crews of the *Pilago*, *Carlos V*, *Numancia*, *Victoria* and *Nautilus*." A general scheme of instruction for officers and men is to be carried out.

The Austrian naval estimates for 1901 provide for the completion of vessels under construction, but not for any new ships.

Denmark's naval budget is to be used partly to pay the first credit for the construction of a new battle ship of the type of the *Herluf-Trolle*, recently launched.

Holland's program for this year proposes 4 large battle ships, 2 smaller battle ships for interior waters, 3 monitors, 14 gunboats, 21 torpedo boats and 12 smaller torpedo boats. This program is to be completed in 1901.

Sweden is to build 3 first-class battle ships and to modernize 3 coast defense battle ships.

## DON'T KNOW HAWAII HAS BEEN ANNEXED

### THAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH SOME OF THE NEW YORKERS.

#### Former Consul Allen Tries to En- lighten a Few of the Ignor- ant Exporters Liv- ing There.

[Staff Correspondence—The Republican.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Some of the benighted heathen of this town don't know yet that Hawaii is a part of the United States. A representative of one of the daily newspapers of New York happened to be in the office of E. H. Allen, who used to be the Hawaiian consul at New York the other day, when in business a representative of a New York business house, and this conversation took place:

"We have a bill of goods for Hawaii. The tariff duties are just the same as they used to be, are they not?"

Mr. Allen replied:

"Hawaii is a part of the United States. There are no tariff duties. You can ship there just as you do to Boston or any other place in this country."

"There are a few large buyers in the islands, and they have been in the habit of doing their business with certain export houses. Is it not natural they should wish to continue this system?"

"Is there any reason why the business of the islands should be handled differently from that of the rest of the country?" he was asked.

"Hawaii is certainly a part of the United States," Mr. Allen replied. "It is protected by the same laws, and there is no difference except the matter of distance."

"Is it not true that it is still given export prices?"

"The question of what prices are quoted, it seems to me, is a trade matter. It is a question between the buyer and the seller. Of course the men who have handled this business wish to retain it, and I think the buyers there wish to place their orders as they have in the past. It is more convenient for them to give a full order to one house than to divide it among the jobbers in the different lines. The small orders, however, I think, go to the jobbers, and of these there are none in the United States. I think this business will constantly increase. The jobbers will get more orders from Hawaii, but, of course, this business is new and the exporting firms are still handling a large part of it."

Mr. Allen did not care to discuss the question whether the granting of export prices to a part of the United States was not a discrimination against the rest of the country.

The export houses, as he said, are trying to hold their trade, and in this effort they are using every means to induce manufacturers to quote export prices. The manufacturers, it is said, are not only losers in actual profits upon the business, but they are also stirring up discontent with their domestic prices, through a willingness to quote lower ones to a part of the United States. The odd fact about it all is that some firms do not seem to have discovered that the islands are a part of this country.

#### The Detained China.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 25.—The suspicious case of sickness on board the P.M. S. S. China, which detained her yesterday, was proved harmless today, and the vessel, with a clean bill of health, was expected to sail for San Francisco about 6 o'clock. The sick Chinaman was brought on shore for treatment. The China underwent thorough fumigation at Nagasaki, at the request of the steamship company, although the Japanese quarantine officers were perfectly satisfied of the harmless nature of the disease from which the sick Chinaman suffered.

## TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS VERY MUCH SURPRISED

### Didn't Think Republi- can Knew About Land Suits.

#### DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT THEM

#### LAND COMMISSIONER BROWN ADMITS TRUTH OF PUB- LICATION.

#### Says He Has Been Asked by the United States Attorney for List of Sales and Leases.

The exclusive publication in The Republican yesterday morning of the fact that a suit would be instituted by the United States in the United States court to set aside all leases and sales and grants of public lands and water rights in the Territory of Hawaii since the 28th day of September, 1899, created a great deal of stir in official circles.

When United States Attorney Baird notified the territorial authorities that he had been instructed by the Attorney General to begin suit they asked that any action be postponed for the present. As it would take some time for Land Commissioner Brown to furnish the information about the tracts of land leased or sold and the water franchises given away, Mr. Baird consented to postpone filing the suit until his request for information could be complied with.

The Republic is in position to state, however, that in taking this action Col. Baird is acting upon his own responsibility in order to accommodate the territorial officials, as it has positive information from Washington to the effect that the instructions of Attorney General Griggs to Mr. Baird are imperative and leave him no discretion in filing the suit as instructed.

That this suit will be most far-reaching in its effect upon Hawaii is assured. In fact there is no doubt that it will have an important political effect and if the court should hold with the national government that the action of the territorial officials was contrary to law it will undoubtedly result in a change in the territorial administration. This fact is fully realized by every one of the territorial officials and they are much aroused over what they term the interference of the Attorney General of the United States.

Members of the territorial administration seen yesterday were very chary of talking about the suit for publication. They all realize that it means a great deal to them and to the entire territory and they do not care to add to the burden they already see before them in a fight with Uncle Sam.

#### Land Commissioner Brown.

"The publication in this morning's Republican covers the whole ground so far as I know," said Public Land Commissioner Jacob F. Brown to a reporter. "In fact it contains more information than I was in possession of myself."

"Were you requested by United States Attorney Baird for a list of the lands leased or sold since September 28, 1899?" Mr. Brown was asked.

"I was," answered Mr. Brown. "First, Mr. Baird talked with me on the subject and later he made the request in writing."

"Have you supplied the information yet?"

"I have not, but I am preparing it for him. I cannot say how soon the information will be ready."

"Did Mr. Baird set a time when he wanted the information?"

"No, he gave me my time for it."

"Can you give an estimate of the number of acres of land leased or sold by the territorial government since September 28, 1899?"

"I can only say that the auction of the Oahu tracts was about 4,000 acres. There were some fifty or sixty private purchasers, the tracts being about fifty acres each. It was a sale, not a lease, but a conditional sale with some requirements as to residence and the improvement of the land. On other tracts I cannot give an estimate."

"At the executive council meeting yesterday was the subject discussed?"

"Yes, it was. I brought up the subject by stating that the United States attorney had made the request upon me for the information and there was considerable discussion upon the subject."

#### Attorney General Dole.

Attorney General E. P. Dole, who will have the responsibility of defending the territorial government in the fight before the United States court, wherein United States Attorney Baird will represent the case of the federal government, was called upon yesterday by a Republican reporter for a statement of the position. The attorney general dictated the following brief statement:

"In regard to the disposition of the Oahu lands Governor Dole many weeks ago wrote to the secretary of the interior for his construction of the duties of the territorial government in the premises. A reply was received some weeks ago in which it was stated that the department of the interior put the same construction on the land laws of the territory that the territorial government had put upon them, and that the local government be authorized to proceed as hereinafter until further changes should be made. I do not remember the date of either letter."

Mr. Dole declined to say whether or not the matter was a subject of discussion at Monday's council session, but admitted that it was not news to him.

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#### Visitor From Utah.

W. G. Sharp, manager of the Pleasant Valley Coal company of Price, Utah, has started on a two months' trip to the Hawaiian islands, according to the Salt Lake Tribune. Ever since the Scofield disaster in May last Mr. Sharp has been greatly overworked and rest is absolutely necessary to his health and future duties.

#### Actor Becomes a Preacher.

The Rev. Edwin Lee Tanner, formerly an actor, has just been ordained by the Rt. Rev. Frederic D. Huntington, bishop of Central New York. Tanner is a nephew of the late General Robert E. Lee. He was born in Richmond, Va., and lived there for several years. A number of years ago he adopted the stage as a profession and has appeared among the support of Frederick Ward, Walker Whiteside and other well known actors. Since his ordination the Rev. Mr. Tanner has received a call to the pulpit of Calvary church, Homer, N. Y., the home of the original of "David Harum."

#### PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

#### Imperial Train Would Have Been Blown to Splinters.

Authentic details have come to light of a deep laid plot to assassinate the czar that was prepared a month ago, according to recent advices, and for complicity in which several persons have now been arrested. There is a series of tunnels on the railway between Losen and Sebastopol, through which the czar and carina would have to pass while journeying to Spain, in the Crimea.

The scene chosen for the murder was the last tunnel, 1,000 yards long. On the Sebastopol side of the tunnel there is a cast iron pipe at the entrance, which is used to carry off the surface water. Before their majesties arrived and before detachments of troops were posted to guard the route some people living in the vicinity of the tunnel noticed a student, who is now spoken of as "K," and who belongs to the University of Moscow, digging in the earth close to the tunnel.

They thought he was digging worms for fishing, but a colonel of gendarmes suspected that he was engaged in no innocent work and had him watched. When the posse approached him, "K," who is the son of a post captain of the Black sea fleet, threw aside his spade and fled. He was chased and captured. It was then found that a section of the water pipe fifty-six inches long had been extracted, filled with explosives and reburied. The next day this mine was exploded in a field near Sebastopol with terrific effect in the presence of the police. Experts say that it would have destroyed both the train and the tunnel. Most active searches in south Russia and Moscow for the conspirators resulted in numerous arrests.

It is recalled that in the court of the inquiry at Rome into the assassination of King Humbert it was found that the international group to which Prince, King Humbert's assassin, belonged planned the murder of Emperor William and the czar. The vigilance and number of guards protecting the czar have now been increased and the regulations governing admissions to Livadia, where their majesties are sojourning, are much more stringent than ever before.

## WOMEN HEAR PAPER ON OLD ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

The monthly meeting of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions was held yesterday afternoon at the Central Union church. A large number of ladies were present. Special prayer service was a part of the program. Mrs. Galick gave an interesting report on Japanese work. Her report included an account of the tour made by herself and husband through the other islands. The report of the Lima Kokun, a missionary society, was read by one of the young girls from Kawaihau seminary. The usual monthly collection was taken. The amount raised was over \$40.

The feature of the meeting was the paper by Mrs. J. M. Whitney upon "English Cathedrals." Mrs. Whitney spent this summer with her husband and family traveling in England. Her paper gave a few of her impressions of the cathedrals which were objects of special interest to her on the trip. Mrs. Whitney exhibited several views of English cathedrals, both interior and exterior. She took up the Ely cathedral, the Lincoln and the Durham cathedrals and described them in detail. Some idea of the size of the Ely cathedral was given when she said: "Central Union church could easily find room in the square under the main dome. The length of this pile is 1,200 feet."

The cathedrals were all built during the middle ages and are famous both for size and the wealth of adornment both inside and out. The paper was very much appreciated by all present.

#### Milk Wagon Smashed.

A Japanese milk wagon driver came to grief yesterday morning at the corner of King and Liliha streets. The horse was running away and at this corner the rig collapsed, leaving milk cans and driver by the roadside. The horse was not stopped until it reached Alaia street on Beretania.

## REV. MR. COREY TALKS ABOUT THE ORIENT

### Conditions of Y. M. C. A. Work in the Far East.

#### VISITED HONGKONG AND MANILA

#### ARMY OFFICERS AT MANILA ANXIOUS FOR HARDER FIGHTING.

#### The Troubles in China Have De- moralized the Plans of Mis- sionaries Both North and South.

Rev. A. E. Corey, who went to China on the transport Logan under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A., arrived home on the China this week. He went for the purpose of doing personal work among the 1,800 soldiers who were on board. Yesterday, at his home on King street, Rev. Mr. Corey talked interestingly of his trip:

"I went direct to Guam from Honolulu, thence to Manila, thence to Hongkong. At Manila I talked with a number of army officers concerning the state of things in those islands. All of them testified that the insurgents were more active at that time than they had been since the outbreak of the insurrection. When asked how they accounted for this fact, both volunteer and commissioned officers invariably replied that there was no question that this activity on the part of the insurgents was caused by their hope of the defeat of the advocates of expansion in the election. When I asked how long it would take to subdue the insurrectionists, army officers replied that the mistake of the administration had been in allowing humanitarian feelings to stand in the way of an aggressive and warlike campaign. They feel that the war might be over but for this feature. However, then all say that it is only a question of time when the Department of the Philippines will be permitted to prosecute the warfare along very active and rigid lines. It is the belief also among the soldiers that when this policy is inaugurated it will not take long to quell the insurrection."

In China, Rev. Mr. Corey had but three days on shore divided between Hongkong and Shanghai, hence his impressions were hastily formed.

"The only evidence of unsettled conditions that I saw," said he, "was the presence of troops and of men-of-war along the coast. The general feeling in Hongkong and Shanghai was that nobody could forecast the end of China's troubles or what the end would be. Hundreds of missionary refugees were in Shanghai from central and northern China. Mission work is practically abandoned in these parts. There is a great feeling of uneasiness among missionaries in Hongkong over evidence of a possible uprising in the south. Mission work in that quarter is disorganized and many of the workers are leaving for America. The army officers in English and Americans in Hongkong believe that if the trouble in northern China is adjusted with any degree of satisfaction and skill, there will be no trouble in the south."

Rev. Mr. Corey was highly pleased with the results of his trip. Under his work a large number of the soldiers decided to lead Christian lives. An organization of the Y. M. C. A. was effected for the First and Second United States infantry. He was also pleased with the reception given him by the army officers. He said: "I was accorded the kindest treatment by Captain Patten, quartermaster of the Logan, Col. Harbach, who was in command of the troops, and all the officers did everything they could to make my work pleasant and successful. The army officers seem anxious to promote the Y. M. C. A. work in the army. It is their general testimony that the work done by this organization is very efficient and profitable."

"I was pleased with the condition of the work in the Philippines. This work is supported largely by the gifts of Helen Gould. I was given a most cordial welcome by Secretary E. W. Hearne, who is in charge. The association in Manila has recently moved into new and larger quarters and is doing aggressive work in the army and navy."

"I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lyon, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in China. He said the work had been hindered very much by the uprising, but that he had been wonderfully pleased to find so much courage and steadfastness among Chinese Christian young men."

Rev. Mr. Corey was sent over by the Y. M. C. A. of this city to do Christian work among the soldiers on the transport Logan. He came back on the China because recent derangement in the transport service would have greatly delayed him had he remained to come on a transport.

#### Result of American Occupation.

It is stated that house rent in Tientsin is at phenomenal prices and will be still higher before the autumn is over. Furnished houses have gone three and even four times their usual figure. Prices all round are still trending upward; bricklayers get \$1 per diem, that is four times the normal sum. The small-east sum known to the Chinese suffer now seems to be 10 cents.

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